A2 concl'd

light-emitting type, and may provide multiple color light emission by means of the phosphor. The uses of plasma display panels have been increasing in the fields of large public display apparatuses and color television sets and the like recently.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2, beginning at page 1, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A3

--The operation type of plasma display panel is classified into two categories: AC discharge type (AC type), which has electrodes covered by a dielectric material, and operates in an indirect AC discharge state; and DC discharge type (DC type), which has electrodes exposed to a discharge space, and operates in a DC discharge state. The AC discharge type is further classified into memory operation type, which uses a memory of a discharge cell, and refresh operation type, which does not use a discharge cell. The luminance of a plasma display panel is approximately proportional to the number of discharges, namely, the number of repetitions of a pulse, whether it is the memory operation type or the refresh operation type. Because the refresh type presents a decrease in luminosity as display capacity increases, it is mainly used for small display capacity applications.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A4

--Fig. 1 is an exploded oblique perspective view of a display cell constitution in a standard AC discharge memory operation type plasma display panel.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 10 and 11, beginning at page 10, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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A5

--The extension of a sustaining discharge follows areas where the sustaining electrode 4 and the scanning electrode 3 are provided, and reaches to mutually further ends of the sustaining electrode 4 and the scanning electrode as shown in Fig. 7A and Fig. 7B. Because ultraviolet ray generated by this discharge is projected isotropically, it stimulates areas of the phosphor that do not oppose to the electrode, and is converted into visible light. Namely, the visible light is observed on the outside of scanning electrode (further side from the sustaining electrode). The amount of ultraviolet ray reaching to these areas is smaller than that in the area where the scanning electrode exists because the distance between the discharging area and the phosphor is large, thereby decreasing the converted amount to the visible light, resulting in emitting dark light.--

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 17 and 18, beginning at page 17, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A6

--These sustaining discharge occurs in an extent from the bus electrode 5 of scanning electrode 3 to the bus electrode 6 of sustaining electrode 4 as indicated in Fig. 10B and Fig. 10C. Because the wall electric charges on the sustaining electrode part and the scanning electrode part are adjusted so as not to start a surface discharge even though the voltage Vs is applied during the writing discharge, the surface discharge triggered by the matrix discharge is relatively weak. On the other hand, because the sustaining discharge is caused by the voltage Vs superimposed with the wall electric charge, it is stronger than the surface discharge during the writing discharge. Thus, the discharge extends to the bus electrode of scanning electrode, which is at a place distant from the sustaining electrode 4.--

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